EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE S:15 Sowing the Wind.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE S Rorget-Mc-Not. GARDEN THEATRE-S-Hamlet.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-A Trip to Mars. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-The Leather Patch. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-12:30 to 10:30-Vaudeville. HOTTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Texas

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-5:15-F'Heinrich Heine" and KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Sandow. LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Our Country Cousins. NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-America. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Vaudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1402

STANDARD THEATRE-S:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-8:15-The Jealous Wife. STEINWAY HALL-S:15-Grand Concert.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave. -2:30-8:30-Hegge beck's Trained Animals. 16TH STREET THEATRE-S-Darkest Russin. ST., WEST OF 6TH-AVE .- Instruments of Torture

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# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1894.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.- The work of disarming the Siellians goes on peaceably; 300 Anarchists have been agrested in the Carrara district; the meeting of the Cinciber of Deputies has been deferred until February 20. \_\_\_ Large meetings of the unemployed were held in five halls in Berlin. === There are said to be dissensions in the French Cabinet; Admiral Lefevre may resign. Seneral Saralva and his \$,900 insurgent troops The Robbis in Chihuahua were repulsed, with a less of twenty-six killed, by Mexican

dent Cleveland sent in another message and more | For the credit of that body and for the advancorrespondence on the Hawaiian question, tage of the country it is to be hoped that he of the Treasury to issue bonds. - House! bounty on sugar and putting refined sugar on the free list were adopted in the Committee of the

Domestic -- Wheeler H. Peckham was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Cleveland. === The Democratic Senators at Trenton replied to the Republican propositions, rejecting them; the Republican Senators sent a communication to Governor Werts asking his co-operation in organizing the lawful Senate. ---- Controller Roberts sent a communication to the Legislature at Albany, stating that the passage of Senator Hill's Federal inheritance tax law would work great injury to this State. The steemer Andes, of the Atlas Line, was stranded on the New-Jersey coast, and will probably be a total loss.

City and Suburban.-The trial of John Y. McKane in connection with the election outrages at Gravesend was begun. === The conferences of turfmen did not result in anything definite. The announcement was made that the passenger traffic of the Guion Line of steamers had been transferred to the Anchor Line. Police officials had their annual dinner. Joel O. Stevens, for many years an under-sheriff of New-York County, died suddenly in his office. \_\_\_\_ Stocks were irregular, owing to selling by London while shorts were covering; the market closed at reactions from best prices but generally with small gains. Money on call loaned as low as 15 per cent. Sterling exchange was slightly higher and firm.

The Weather.-Porecast for to-day: Fair and colder; cloudy and threatening in the evening, Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 26 degrees; highest 49; average 41%.

The prospects of the prize-fighters in Florida are not all that they could wish. Governor Mitchell has it in his power to prevent the threatened violation of the law, and up to the present time he has shown a determined front. There was talk vesterday of securing an infunction to ward off interference by the Sheriff, provided, of course, that a judge could be found willing to play into the hands of the prizefighters; but it does not follow that such a course would prevent the Governor from employing the militia to see that the laws are not

Controller Roberts's communication to the Legislature in regard to the proposed Federal tax on inheritances is of real importance. The State now derives from this source some \$3,000,000 a year. Mr. Roberts is no doubt correct in saying that, if the bill introduced by Senator Hill at Washington becomes a law, the State will most probably lose this income, in consequence of which the burden on the taxpayers would be materially increased. The Controller thinks that self-interest should luduce the Legislature to oppose the Hill bill with all its influence. The taxpayers of the State will

Nothing of importance was accomplished at Trenton last night toward the settlement of the pending controversy. The Democrats formally declined to accept the propositions made by the Republicans, but expressed willingness "to facilitate any steps taken to obtain adjudication upon the legality " of their organization. The Republican Senators have addressed a com-

assurance that the Democrats will follow the usual custom and admit all Senators holding regular credentials. This gives the Governor another opportunity to do the right thing and strong enough and patriotic enough to improve it?

Mayor Schleren, in suspending Fire Commis sioner Ennis, has taken a step to which he has been impelled by solicitude for the welfare of Brooklyn. Ennis's course during the eight years he has been at the head of the Fire Department has done much to injure the department and bring discredit on the city; but his "pull" with the Democratic authorities has been strong, and he has been allowed to pursue his way undisturbed. In the last few days he has made a large number of unnecessary appointments; has, in fact, been stuffing the payrolls of the Fire Department with men for whom there is no work. Ennis's term will expire on February 1, and he has been making the most of his waning opportunities. Mr. Schieren yesterday determined to put an end to these practices, as he has a full right to do under the provision of the charter. He will have the approval of the large majority of his fellow-citizens in this action. It is the first time since the present charter of Brooklyn went into operation, a dozen years ago, that the head of a department has been suspended.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. PECKHAM.

The President has made another excellent se lection to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Cleveland sent the name of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham to the Senate yesterday "with considerable personal satisfaction"; but he is not to be blamed on that account, inasmuch as he does not make his satisfaction injurious to the country. Mr. Peckham is certainly not in ferior to Mr. Hornblower in any respect, while his experience at the bar has been far greater and his reputation is much more widely extended. Of all the arguments employed to disguise a bitter personal hostility to the President's first choice for the vacancy on the Su preme Bench this one alone had some weight, namely, that Mr. Hornblower was not universally known as a great lawyer. Those most competent to judge of his fitness for the place, including the leaders of the New-York bar, certified to his qualifications, but his title to one of the great prizes of the profession was not instantly recognized by the people, or even by the bench and bar, of other States.

If this fact was injurious to Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Peckham is under no such disadvantage. So long ago as the beginning of Tweed's downfall he was distinguished by and amply justified the confidence of the far-sighted and eminent men who managed the case of the people against that monumental rascal; and he has been steadily advancing ever since, until to-day he holds an undisputed place among the leaders of the American bar. Like Mr. Hornblower, moreover, and other Democratic lawyers of the first rank, he has made himself especially and most honorably conspicuous within the last two years by outspoken and resolute hostility to the insolent proposition that the bench of the New-York Court of Appeals is a suitable seat for thieves. Indeed, Mr. Peckham is even more notably identified with the opposition to Maynard than Mr. Hornblower, for as president of the Bar Association he appointed the investigating committee of which Mr. Hornblower was a member, was the first and most inconvenient witness called by the Joint Committee of the stolen Legislature at the perfunctory hearing which preceded the whitewashing of Maynard, waked up some morning last week, and looking and from that day to this, so often as opportunity offered, has repeated the wholesome truths which he proclaimed on that occasion,

But though Mr. Peckham by learning, character and experience is amply qualified for ne we have the Supreme Bench, and though, said, his fitness in one important respect has recently been established by an unusual test, it is too early to predict what the Democratic Senate will say about his nomination. Further-Senate: The day was devoted largely to | will be confirmed without opposition. Furthera discussion of the authority of the Secretary | more, as spectators of the sanguinary fight now going on in the Democratic party, with Wash-Amendments to the Wilson bill repealing the ington as a common base of supplies, we venture, in the interest of true sport, to wish that the chief of the Anti-Cuckoos may show himself astute enough to assist in confirming Mr. Peckham, rather than make his pretence of good faith and public spirit in opposing Mr. Hornblower utterly ridiculous. We have a poor opinion of statesmen who spend their time in trying to put one another in a hole, but when one of them finds himself in that uncomfortable situation we see no reason why he should in sist on pulling the hole in after him.

# NEW METAPHOES WANTED.

The laborious searcher after truth finds the files of "The Congressional Record" exceedingly heavy reading. There is neither sweetness nor light in the tariff debate except when the comic Cockran interposes to entertain the galleries with his genial pleasantries and eccentric byplay. This is almost unaccountable, for the Democratic party after thirty-two years of Republican policies is now in power to champion what President Cleveland described in 1892 as work out the social and political regeneration of the American people. But although the party, like its leader, is consecrated to that sacred mission of economic reformation, and is under the highest moral obligations to redistribute the wealth of the country so that the poorest worker can have his equitable share of the "consumable," its representatives in Congress display no enthusiasm for the work. Mr. Cockean pretends to be in carnest when he pounds his desk with sledge-hammer blows, and flings his sarcasms like torpedoes under the feet of somnolent Republicans whom he catches | purpose. To inquire what that purpose was napping; but every one else on the Democratic side is listless, indifferent and overwhelmed with lassitude.

House to scientific analysis can hardly fail to freshness in the metaphors employed. Tariff redegree of liveliness and sparkle, but the Demowhich are cracked with age and mouldy from long use. What is wanted is a brand new set his mission? of metaphors and illustrations, which will hold the full measure of the spirit of the new gospel of social regeneration. The orators have dedicated themselves to a sacrel cause, but lan- mediately put President Dole upon a crossguage in which they can adequately express examination unequalled for severity in the authemselves invariably fails them. They roll | nals of diplomacy and rarely surpassed at a their eyes in the direction of the galleries and seek to impress their colleagues with the depth | an explanation in seven specifications, the matof their convictions and the breadth of their experience in economic controversy, but they lack the ingenuity to invent a new series of metaphors which will be worthy of the argu-

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, is nothing if not rhetorical, but even he with his vivid imagination is unequal to the emergency. When he Bayard at London, Mr. Eustis at Paris and all speaks all the old figures and metaphors are our representatives at foreign courts as a taken down from the pegs and shaken with a | model for official correspondence. It is in the dusty flourish. Ephraim is joined to his idols; highest style of Kentucky criminal court practhe Bourbons learn nothing; treason does not go | tice, where they make a motion in error with out of fashion with Iscariot and Arnold; the a gun. President Dole evidently qualled before task of Sisyphus becomes a holiday perform- the cross-examination. The arrival of a steamer ance; the crank discovers the secret of per- having brought the President's message which

whole protective system off the face of the earth, suddenly as a cyclone, ruthlessly as a conflagration, completely as if swallowed by the raging sea." Mr. Clark does his best, but every metaphor is an old, familiar back. He is innse and vehement, but all his tawdry finery is crumpled and timeworn. It is not a time for rhetorical old clothes and literary misfits. Tariff reform being a new and inspired revelation of President Cleveland's highest and most ethical culture requires a characteristic language, in-

stinct with its own genius. The impassioned orator's failure is complete when he attempts to apostrophize the apostler and evangels of this consecrated cause. He eulogizes the tariff reformer as "a rudimentary Free Trader, the germ from which the Free Trader grows, the egg from which the Free Trader is hatched." This is striking, but stale, especially the addled egg. Then he proceeds: What the acorn is to the oak; what the mountain spring is to the rushing river; what the suckling colt is to the proud warhorse; what the child is to the man; so is the nascent tariff reformer to the virile and thoroughgoing Free Trader." Chestnuts, every one of them, and wormy at that! Even the versatile Mr. Clark cannot produce a new metaphor in honor of President Cleveland's dispensation of celestial economics; and when he fails, what Free-Trade orator can hope to su-ceed? A condition confronts the Democracy. Literary bureaus must be set at work. The old metapliors must be relegated to innocuous desuetude.

NOW TO KILL THE WILSON BILL. Our neighbor, "The New-York Sun," in its anxiety to promote the passage of the Wilson bill and to support the cause of the Cleveland Administration generally, suggests that Democrats who oppose the Wilson bill will not gain anything by voting for Messrs, Quigg and Sigrist in the impending Congressional elections, because the Wilson bill will have been acted on by the House of Representatives before the successful candidates on January 30 can reach

Washington. That may be true, or it may not. But the Wilson bill will not be a law before January 30 nor for many weeks thereafter, if, indeed, it ever does become a law. It will go from the House to the Senate, where the Democrats have only five majority, and where, as the vote on the Silver Repeal bill and on the Hornblower nomination plainly showed, the Administration has no majority at all. The election of Lemuel E. Quigg and Frederick Sigrist, or of either of them for that matter, will make an end of the Wilson bill. No matter what the stage of its progress may be on January 30, if the voting on that day results in the return to Washington of a Republican the

Wilson bill will be as dead as a salted herring! 'The Sun" knows this, and so does everybody else. Then let every voter in the XIVth and XVth Congress Districts who is opposed to the Wilson bill go to the polls on January 30 and say so by putting a Republican ballot in the box.

" MOST EXTRAORDINARY." It was the extraordinariness of it that startled the whole Administration. Nothing so extraordinary had happened since the Minister Extraordinary and Paramount Plenipotentiary started off on his extraordinary mission on the from the window discovered Mauna Loa in violent eruption in the White House yard, it wouldn't have seemed half so extraordinary. He might have supposed that Davis H. Waite, of Colorado, or Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, had arrived during the night, and ac notwithstanding the fact that the Radicals posthis letter of President Dole! 'Twas the most extraordinary thing that had happened in the extraordinary career of the extraordinary statesman who began his second term by calling an extraordinary session of Congress to consider the extraordinary business and financial conditions resulting from his extraordinary success. The first thing that struck that distinguished diplomat Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, upon re ceiving the letter of President Dole was that contained "remarkable statements" and charges surprisingly and unjustly made." In

other words, that it was an extraordinary letter. Secretary Gresham evidently took the same view of it when he turned it over to the President. And the President, struck almost speechless by it, turned it over to "the Congress" with only the single comment that it was "a most extraordinary letter."

And it was. Just think of it. All in the world that President Cleveland had done was to send Mr. Willis to Hawaii with instructions first to gain the confidence of the existing Government by assurances of friendship and a cordial greeting of the Executive as "Great and Good Friend," and then dispossess that Government in order to restore the benign rule of a beauteous and benevolent Queen, who, after exercising the heaven-born right to cut off the heads and confiscate the estates of all her opponents, would proceed to make her own subjects happy and the people of the United States glad that their high-minded and honorable Presthe "People's Cause of Tariff Reform," and to | ident had redressed a great wrong. That was all. There was nothing extraordinary about this surely. What was extraordinary was that President Dole and his associates in the Government should take interest enough in the proceeding to make inquiries of Minister Willis there no money in the Treasury, but there is as to what his intentions were before he had completed his preparations for deposing the existing Government and restoring the Queen who proposed to have them beheaded. What business was it of theirs, anyway? Mr. Willis was moving slowly and cautiously in carrying out the President's patriotic and philanthropic was simply impertinent curiosity. And even supposing the citizens of Honolulu were made uneasy and auxious by the existing uncertainty Whoever subjects the tariff debate in the and the possibility of the restoration of a ruler against whom the only objection was that she be impressed with the lack of originality and intended to cut off the heads of the principal citizens as soon as she came into power, was form is, of course, a new wine of an unusual that any reason why President Dole should take it upon himself to ask Mr. Willis impertieratic orators are pouring it into old bottles, neat questions, disturbing that geatleman's complacency and endangering the success of

With great promptness and a skill in diplomacy that must commend him to the Administration he so fitly represents, Mr. Willis imcross-roads court in Kentucky. He demanded ter and manner of which were thoroughly in keeping with the character of the Administration he represented and the mission on which he was sent. Considered as a model for diplomatic intercourse, it should not merely be preserved in the archives of the State Department, but should be engrossed and forwarded to Mr. petual motion; the alchemist transmutes the contained the information asked for by the baser metals into gold; the club of Hercules is "extraordinary letter." President Dole evaded

munication to Governor Werts asking for his swung; there is no dalliance in the lap of Deli- answering, the call for specifications by meanly lah; the stars in their courses are fighting for intimating that he had found out all he wanted the right; the car of Juggernaut grinds to and didn't care to bother with Mr. Willis any powder; Samson sets fire to the foxes' tails; further. This, too, was extraordinary. And the billows refuse to obey the bidding of King | what was still more extraordinary, when Mr. put an end to the existing trouble. Will be be Canute; and the Free-Trade host "wipes the Willis suggested that the whole correspondence, extraordinary letter and all, be withdrawn and the letters returned to their authors, President Dole declined to do it. Hence the correspondence was forwarded to Washington, and Mr. Cleveland has sent it to "the Congress" with the concise comment that it is "most extraordinary.'

It is, indeed. The whole business from the time Mr. Cleveland put his large North American foot in it has been "most extraordinary' -most extremely, astoundingly and incredibly extraordinary. But it is an extraordinary Administration.

### KING ALEXANDER'S DANGER.

Grave indeed is the condition of affairs at Belgrade, and, according to all appearances, either an outbreak of civil war or a change of dynasty is likely to take place before the close of the week. How serious is the crisis may be gathered from the fact that ex-King Milan has found it necessary to basten to Belgrade, where his presence constitutes a distinct violation of his most solemn pledges, of the conditions upon which his annulty from the Servian Treasury was made payable, and of the terms of the Constitution by virtue of which his son succeeded to his throne. The new Cabinet is stated to have resigned, being unwilling to as sume the responsibilities with which they are called upon to deal; and with the national finances in a state of absolute bankruptcy, a Parliamentary majority hostile to the reigning dynasty, and the peasantry throughout the country on the eve of insurrection against the constituted authorities, the situation is one altogether beyond the powers of the eighteen-yearold monarch.

In order to understand the difficulties with which the young King has to deal it is necessary to point out that the vast majority of his subjects both in the towns and in the villages belong to the Radical party, which, as stated above, possesses an overwhelming majority in the National Legislature, Indeed, the Radteal party may be said to comprise 95 per cent of the total population of Servia, its programme being of a character calculated particularly to attract the peasantry, since it advocates the abolition of the bureaucracy and of the standing army, the reduction of taxation and the granting of increased communal autonomy. Now, the Radical party is openly opposed to the Obrenovitch dynasty, which at present occupies the throne and has repeatedly given in dications of its preference for the previously reigning house of Karageorgevitch, whose head is a Pretender to the Servian Crown, a relative of the imperial family of Russia, and the acknowledged ally of the Panslavist leaders at Moscow.

All the troubles that have taken place in Servia during the last three years have been due to the attempt to govern the country in a constitutional fashion with a Parliamentary majority hostile to the throne. It is this above everything else that led King Milan to abdicate, and when he resigned his sceptre he intrusted the responsibility of governing the Kingdom to a regency composed of Liberalsthat is, of statesmen relatively loyal to his house and alive to the urgent necessity of remaining on terms of political and economi amity with Austria, upon the markets of which the Servian peasantry are entirely dependent for the profitable disposal of their produce. This Regency, which was the bulwark of his throne, young King Alexander overturned by a coup d'état just a year ago. He gave as a reason for his dismissal of the regents the pretext that they were guilty of violating the Constitution in attempting to keep a Liberal-that is to say, an Obrenovitch-Ministry in power, one word, by his coup d'état King Alexander destroyed what may be described as the Liberal bulwark of his dynasty just in the same manner as several years previously his father, King Milan, had killed off in similar manner the socalled Progressist party headed by Mr. Garaschanine, which was devoted to the King's interests and to those of his house.

After the coup d'état of last spring the young King chose for his Ministers those of the Radical party who appeared most ready to flatter his vanity for party purposes of their own, and placed at their head his former tutor, Dr. Dokitch. The latter has now died, after having been incapacitated from official duties for nearly six months, and during that time matters have been going from bad to worse, the Ministers endeavoring to fulfil their duties toward the Radical party and in a minor degree to the King, the wishes and interests of the latter, however, being in every case rendered subservient to those of the former. The condition of affairs will be appreciatel when it is stated that only a few weeks ago the Ministerial organ, the "Odjek," actually went so far as to publish a solemn warning to the young monarch that in the event of his attempting any fresh coup d'état, such as the suspension of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Legislature he would be deposed and driven into exile it the same manner as the Hospodar Cusa of

Rumania and King Otto of Greece, It is intimated in the dispatches that King Alexander and his father have some project o this kind in view, and that they propose to dis pense with Parilament and to place their en tire reliance upon the army. But the latter ha been unpaid for many months, and not only no prospect of any. For the peasantry, encour aged by their Radical leaders, are firmly deter mined not to pay any of their \$15,000,000 ar rears of taxation, and have been furnished by the Pretender, Prince Karageorgevitch and hi Russian friends, with arms and money in order to enable them to resist any attempt to make them pay their indebtedness.

While King Alexander has, if not the Russlan Government, at any rate the Russian people arrayed against him, and bent on seeing him supplanted by its friend and ally, Prince Kara georgevitch, he is likely to find little suppor from the Austrian Government, which bitterly resents the public encouragemeent which h has given to that so-called "Old Servian Party," whose object is the annexation to Servia of the Austrian provinces of Bosnia and Herzgovina King Alexander thus is without friends at the present moment, either at home or abroad. H has broken with his allies, both domestic and foreign, and under the circumstances it look as if the deathknell had tolled for the hous of Obrenovitch in Servia.

Everybody knows what the Wilson bill has brought-business depression, abandoned factories, fireless grates and hunger to thousands. If Democratic Congressmen are elected in the XIVth and XVth districts the voters indorse the Wilson bill; if they indorse the Wilson bill, they

indorse misery and starvation. Governor McKinley has taken the right stand in reference to the men responsible for the recent lynching in Adams County, Ohio. He appreciates the enormity of the offence, and is determined that the offenders shall not go unpunished. After consulting with Attorney-General Mitchell he announced that he expected the authorities in Adams County to indict and prosecute all those implicated in the lynching, and it action was not promptly taken he pledged himself to employ all the powers of the State to bring the guilty ones to justice. The Governor's and to The Tribune. Applicants themselves should not be sent to The Tribune office.) preciates the enormity of the offence, and is de-

emphatic words are said to have created consternation in the region where the crime was committed. By all law-abiding people his position will be firmly upheld. The good name of Ohio has been disgraced by this occurrence, which has excited horror throughout the entire North, and stern measures should be taken to secure the enforcement of law and order.

You can't vote in Congress against the Wilson bill, but you can vote for men who will. Vote for Quigg and Sigrist.

Brother-in-law Jenkins thinks he is too big a man to be held amenable to such insignificant things as the Civil Service laws of the State. It's curious how the inborn Democratic antipathy to the Civil Service idea in all its forms crops out at every opportunity.

There is clearly good ground for contesting the election of Mayor Hopkins of Chicago. Frauds by the wholesale were carried on at the special election, and ample evidence in proof of them is to be submitted to the courts. The Democratic managers seem, in fact, to have improved upon the methods employed by McKane in Gravesend, and Muller on Staten Island. Not only should the wrong of seating Hopkins be undone, but the men responsible for it should be punished.

If you do not vote in the XIVth or XVth Congress District, be sure that every one in those districts whom you know does vote.

It is worthy of note that, in the recent debate between Harvard and Yale on the question, "Resolved, That Independent Action in Politics Is Preferable to Party Allegiance," the Harvard speakers took the negative side of the argument and won. What makes this circumstance of interest is the fact Harvard has always had the name of being a most ardent supporter of the independent movement in politics. It has been known as the hot-bed of free trade, and President Eliot, together with the majority of the professors, has not disdained the title of Mugwump. The students, however, have evidently a different mind on political affairs.

Employers who are opposed to the Wilson bill should arrange to let their workingmen get away long enough on January 39 to vote.

The workingmen of the XIVth and XVth Congress districts should remember on which side their bread is buttered, when they go to the polls next Tuesday. If they do they will be sure to vote right-that is, for the candidates of the party whose return to power would mean the return of good times and plenty of work.

When Henry II was distracted, troubled and put to his wits' end by the machinations of Thomas & Becket, he is said to have exclaimed; "Is there no one will rid me of this pestilent priest?" For weeks now Mr. Cleveland has been uttering similar phrases of despair regarding the Hawalian bugaboo; for a fortnight many disgusted and frightened Democrats in Congress have been running about wild-eyed, asking for somebody or something to rid them of the Wilson bill; and for months the people of this country have been clamoring so emphatically for some one to rid them of the whole Democratic Administration, that there is no manner of doubt they will get what they want, quickly and thoroughly, at the next chance they have to cast a ballot.

## PERSONAL.

Colonel Alexander Horton, one of the early Texan patriots, died near San Augustine last week. He was first aid to General Houston at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1863, which won the inde-pendence of Texas from Mexico.

One of the most enterprising women of the Continent was Mme. Naya, widow of a French photographer of that name, and wife of the sculptor Dal Zotto, who died in Venice a few days ago. About She left a fortune estimated at many millions. She married the well-known sculptor Dal Zetto a few years ago, and her house soon became the trysting place of the art and literature circles of Venice. She helped hundreds in various ways and great regret is felt at her death.

John H. Littlefield will deliver his popular lecture, "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," at Waterbury, Conn., on Thursday evening.

Francesco Crispl, the Italian Premier, lives in Rome, in a palace near the famous Pinzza de Spagna, or Spanish Square. The mansion has two entrances which front on two different streets, and beautiful, though neither rich nor magnificent, as beautiful, though neither rich nor magnificent, as described in some reports of interviews with Crispi. He lived in exile for some years in L. gland, and seems to have preserved some Brirish traits of character. He displays, naturally or intentionally, something of the English coldness and indifference, so that nobody would think that Crispi's character is like that of his native Sicilian mountain. Etna, a voicano covered with snow.

Captain Ryder, of the steamer St. Helens, is the youngest captain in the transatlantic trade, and commands one of the largest oil-carrying steamers affeat. He is only twenty-two years old, and in addition to his nautical knowledge has made a study of surgery. His skill as a surgeon saved the life of a scilor on his last trip, and since his arrival in New-York the young captain has purchased a large stock of medical books to add to the library of his floating home.

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H. B. Presbyterian Sunday-school, Katonah, N. Y.
Total, January 22, 1894.

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In investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in

## THE DRAMA.

MR. WILLARD AS HAMLET. Mr. Willard's impersonation of Hamlet, which was given last night, at the Garden Theatre, for the first time in New-York, attracted a fair audience, and was observed with sympathetic interest and with denotements of public favor-particularing at every outburst of vehement utterance of violent action. Almost every serious actor sooner or later presents himself as Ham-let. The character is beautiful, and the ambition embody it is both natural and noble. Mr. Willard possesses attributes as an actor that would give importance to his performance of almost any part that he might choose to represent. Intellectual concentration, dignity of aspect, intensity of demeanor, weight of personality, power and melody of voice, copious resonance of delivery, the capacity of quick transition from quietude to trenchant impetuosity,-those, together with fine stature and a certain rugged grace of movement, are blended, in his nature, with the self-absorption and the physical strength essential to sustain an exacting character at a high tension of life. Those qualities were manifested in his embodiment of Hamlet-a performance which, technically, was often excellent, but which, for reasons that are partly constitutional and partly those of volition, was scarcely ever true to the poet or eloquent to the heart. Further observation of Mr. Willard's presentment of Hamlet may, perhaps, discover in it more truth of ideal and greater felicity of appropriate execution than are discernible now. The actor has but lately adopted the part into his repertory, and it cannot reasonably be supposed that his purpose in the embodiment of it has already been entirely accomplished. Perfection in Hamlet, if ever yet it was achieved by anybody, was surely not achieved in an instant. In so far, however, as his views of the tragedy can be gathered from his impersonation, in its present state, Mr. Willard has neither formed the right ideal of

Hamlet, nor chosen the right method for its ex-

pression

The theory has gained acceptance, of late years, that a "natural" method of acting-meaning method of familiarity in demeanor and colloquialism in speech-may advantageously be applied to the poetic drama. That once distingul hed actor Charles Fechter used that method, and his use of it was admired. In the judgment of Mr. Fechter, Hainlet's sollloquy upon death was an impediment to the movement of the tragedy, and therefore a thing to be omitted. He did not discard it, but he caused it to be written in the form of prose, and as prose he delivered it. His acting was harmonious with that denotement. In the graveyard scene he pre-sented Hamlet seated upon a tomb, with one leg crossed over the other and with his hands clasped upon his right knee,-much as if he were Obenreizer, or Jasper, or any other easy-going gentleman of the modern dress-coat drama. That style was, of course, flexible, and it persuaded some ob-servers that they were now, for the first time, seeing Hamlet as an actual man. That style has lasted and has found other exponents. In its proper place it is delightful, but when it is associated with poetical ideals it tends to degrade them. Mr. Wil-lard seems to have comprehended Hamiet as an absolutely same man, embittered by painful experience, and to have determined to represent him,in the spirit, and spart from externals,-as an actual person of the present day. His performance was based on realism and was executed in the "natural" manner. Only one result is possible from that method. "Hamlet" remains a sufficiently effective play, but it ceases to be peetry. The element of Hamlet's nature that Mr. Willard thoroughly expressed was the cynical bitterness of it-a quality which, as indicated in Snakespeare, is that melancholy, hopeless, acrid gall of suspicion and sarcasm, so often associated with mental derangement. Upon the lovely, dreamlike, pensive, affectionate, mournful, superstitious, weird, haunted, desolate, phantasmel aspects of Hamlet's mind the actor cast no light; and, indeed, he seems to have bestowed little or no attention upon that spiritual experience which Hamlet was intended to represent. He played the part like an actor possessing it-never like a man whom it possesses and whose soul it has enthralled. Among the many sidelights that are thrown upon

the character of Hamlet none is more illuminative for an actor than his mother's description of him, given at the grave of Ophelia. After the fit of madness has passed his patience is that of the female dove: "his silence will sit drooping." Hamlet has occasional accessions of frenzied strength, and is capable of sudden, though intermittent, tumults of action; but for the most part he drifts and dreams, and, although he never for an instant ceases to suffer, his predominant attribute is gentleness. Hamtwenty-five years ago she decided to make a series of photographs of the treasures of Venice-buildings, bridges, pictures, etc. She was remarkably successful, and sold thousands of photographs. cause his widowed mother has p his uncle. He grieves,-and in that grief he contemplates suicide, before the apparition of his father's ghost,—because his mind is overwhelmed with long brooding upon the awful mystery of the environment. He deeply desires that his relations with that appalling mystery may be adjusted. everywhere baffled. His mind is unhinged. And in that condition of agony (which the temper of the present day would cail "morbid," and would dispose of with a flippant jest or a comic song), he receives the shock of a visitation from the other world, and after that experience he is always in the border-land between reason and madness. No actor can attain more than a superficial success in Hamlet, unless he has participated in that form of possible human grief, and unless, also, he possesses the intrinsic personal charm that can turn even sorrow into enchantment. The slender, handsome gentleman, whose elecution neither domestic infelicity nor the paternal spectre can disturb, is not Shakespeare's Hamiet; neither is the latter-day agnostical cynic. Mr. Willard did not indicate sympamy with Hamlet's spiritual condition, nor even perception of it. He was refined, picturesque, interesting, dramatic, modern; a smooth, middle-aged gentleman; a fuent and flexible actor, completely circumscribed within the limits of a play; a model of executive efficiency and even of flery resolution; never the haunted, be-wildered, dejected, mournful, half-crazed Prince-never the authentic oracle of that great message never the authentic oracle of that great message for the soul: "If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come: the readiness is all." Hamlet, it is to be remembered, wins and sways by condition not by deed; and, therefore, the more an actor of him strives after stage effect the further, naturally, he drifts away from the truth. Mr. Willard's Hamlet, like that of the late John McCullough, is replete with effective embellishments of professional mechanism, but, also like that muscular achieve-ment, it lacked the essential soul. Practically a Hamlet so capable would perforate Uncle Claudius and "clean out" the court of Denmark in half an hour, instead of wasting time with "craven scruple" and "thinking too precisely on the event." It is possible, however, that Mr. Villard's purpose was to make himself comprehensible by commonplace minds as a grim and caustic cynic and an apt, scheming, expeditious avenger, of the purely practical kind. His advent as Hamlet was heralded with official promise of "a performance entirely in keeping with the realistic movement of the age"-which is exactly what Hamlet ought never to be. It is not, perhaps, surprising that, with such a design, the haunted Prince should have turned his back upon the phantom and then rushed violently after it, and that, in the supreme scene of the killing of Polonius and the rebuke of the Queen, he should have created no effect of frenzy, nor the least feding of awe, nor the least sense of pathos.

Mr. Willard's stage version of the tragedy differs in some respects from all others hitherto presented. In the second scene of act first, after Hamlet has been apprised of the apparition, the King and courters re-enter, and the subsequent scene, between Laertes, Ophelia and Polonius, passes in the throneroom. By that expedient the customary front-scene is obviated. Act second is amplified by the introduction, from act third, of the soliloquy on death ("to be or not to be"), together with the subsequent colloquy between Hamlet and Ophelia. Those passages are inserted after "Look, where sailly the poor wretch comes, reading." Hamlet is made to conceal himself behind curtains, so that he may overhear, in act third, the king's instructions to Rosencrantz and Guidenstern, and also the King's soliloquy before the vain attempt at prayer. There was a curtain after the prayer, and the third act was done in two parts. Act third is made to comprise the first three scenes of act fourth, and to chose with the King's adjuration as to "the present death of Hamlet" in England,—all the parts being so blended that there are no front-scenes. Act fourth includes, without change, the scene of Ophelia's madness, that of the passion of Laertes, that of Horatio and the letter, and that of the compact between Laertes and the King; while, after the Queen has described the drowning of Ophelia, certain soliders bring in the dead body, upon a bier of hurdles, and it is attended by Laertes, weeping. Act fifth is divided by a curtain, after Ophelia's barlai (at "This grave shall have a living monument"), and the Osic and duel scenes are made to constitute a sixth act, which passes in the courtyard of the castle. The fencing-match is played with both "rapler and dagger." A Jester or court-fool is introduced, but he does not speak. The beat feel cut, espe and that, in the supreme scene of the killing of Polonius and the rebuke of the Queen, he she